Appendix table 7-27.
Public assessment of use of dogs and chimpanzees in scientific research: 1988–2001
(Percentages)

Characteristic	1988	1990	1992	1995	1997	1999	2001
				Percent			
All adults							
Strongly agree	5	5	9	7	7	7	6
Agree	48	45	44	43	39	43	38
Do not know	5	6	5	4	3	3	4
Disagree	28	31	28	33	33	30	35
Strongly disagree	14	13	14	13	18	17	17
Male							
Strongly agree	7	7	13	10	11	9	9
Agree	55	55	52	52	47	53	47
Do not know	5	4	3	3	3	3	4
Disagree	26	26	25	26	28	27	30
Strongly disagree	7	8	7	9	11	8	10
Female							
Strongly agree	4	3	6	4	5	5	3
Agree	41	36	37	35	32	33	30
Do not know	6	7	6	5	3	4	5
Disagree	30	35	31	40	37	33	39
Strongly disagree	19	19	20	16	23	25	23
Less than high school graduate							
Strongly agree	3	4	8	7	4	11	3
Agree	53	49	47	44	28	44	38
Do not know	6	6	4	5	2	4	3
Disagree	26	30	28	34	43	29	40
Strongly disagree	12	11	13	10	23	12	16
High school graduate							
Strongly agree	5	5	8	5	8	5	6
Agree	44	41	42	41	39	42	38
Do not know	5	6	5	4	4	3	5
Disagree	31	32	30	35	31	31	34
Strongly disagree	15	16	15	15	18	19	17
Baccalaureate and higher							
Strongly agree	9	6	13	11	10	10	8
Agree	52	53	50	48	51	47	40
Do not know	7	7	5	4	4	3	4
Disagree	23	26	22	26	26	25	32
Strongly disagree	9	8	10	11	9	15	16
Attentive public to science and technology[a]							
Strongly agree	7	7	10	15	10	9	8
Agree	52	43	45	42	36	48	44
Do not know	6	7	3	3	6	2	3
Disagree	21	29	24	25	24	23	31
Strongly disagree	14	14	18	15	24	18	14
Adults 18–24 years old							
Strongly agree	4	3	15	4	6	4	4
Agree	43	35	37	35	20	34	38
Do not know	3	4	2	2	4	0	4
Disagree	29	32	26	37	41	27	32
Strongly disagree	21	26	20	22	29	35	22
Adults 25–34 years old							
Strongly agree	5	5	10	8	7	4	5
Agree	45	40	40	41	42	48	32
Do not know	5	4	3	4	2	1	3
Disagree	30	35	33	34	33	35	42
Strongly disagree	15	16	14	13	16	12	17

See explanatory notes, if any, and SOURCE at end of table.

Appendix table 7-27.
Public assessment of use of dogs and chimpanzees in scientific research: 1988–2001
(Percentages)

Characteristic	1988	1990	1992	1995	1997	1999	2001
Adults 35–44 years old							
Strongly agree	5	6	9	8	7	5	6
Agree	47	44	41	41	41	45	39
Do not know	6	6	6	4	4	4	2
Disagree	28	31	30	34	33	30	33
Strongly disagree	14	13	14	13	15	16	20
Adults 45–54 years old							
Strongly agree	4	4	6	6	7	7	5
Agree	50	54	41	43	38	52	35
Do not know	5	4	5	4	5	3	7
Disagree	27	27	31	35	29	22	36
Strongly disagree	14	11	17	12	21	16	17
Adults 55–64 years old							
Strongly agree	5	3	9	10	10	8	8
Agree	52	51	47	48	45	44	39
Do not know	6	10	8	4	2	1	4
Disagree	27	29	24	31	29	33	35
Strongly disagree	10	7	12	7	14	14	15
Adults 65 and older							
Strongly agree	6	6	7	5	8	15	7
Agree	53	52	61	53	45	37	48
Do not know	6	9	5	7	4	10	6
Disagree	27	26	21	27	33	28	32
Strongly disagree	8	7	6	8	10	10	7
Sample size (number)							
All adults	2,041	2,033	2,001	2,006	996	904	1,574
Male	958	964	950	953	454	455	751
Female	1,084	1,070	1,051	1,053	542	449	823
Less than high school graduate	530	495	403	418	216	188	116
High school graduate	1,158	1,202	1,202	1,196	579	534	834
Baccalaureate and higher	353	336	306	392	200	182	614
Age (years)							
18–24	318	322	276	275	146	134	154
25–34	485	497	459	471	223	198	288
35–44	372	366	430	423	199	188	320
45–54	264	264	318	308	171	140	309
55–64	267	269	191	205	90	98	248
65 and older	332	315	326	321	163	145	240

[a]To be classified as attentive to a given policy area, an individual must indicate that he or she is "very interested" in that issue, is "very well informed" about it, and a regular reader of a daily newspaper or relevant national magazine. Individuals who report that they are "very interested" in an issue area but do not think that they are "very well informed" about it are classified as the "interested public." All other individuals are classified as members of the "residual public" for that issue. The attentive public for science and technology combines the attentive public for new scientific discoveries and the attentive public for new inventions and technologies. Any individual who is not attentive to either of those issues but who is a member of the interested public for at least one of those issues is classified as a member of the interested public for science and technology. All other individuals are classified as members of the residual public for science and technology.

NOTES: A few respondents did not provide information about their highest level of education. Responses are to the following statement: Scientists should be allowed to do research that causes pain and injury to animals like dogs and chimpanzees if it produces new information about human health problems. Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree?

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, Division of Science Resources Statistics (NSF/SRS), NSF Survey of Public Attitudes Toward and Understanding of Science and Technology, various years.